

STATINTL

## JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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SOWING CAMPAIGN UNDER NEW CONDITIONS.

Sowing is not an easy campaign without difficulties and special efforts. It requires great exertions from all participants, producers, people's committees and agricultural experts. Under the prevailing conditions of inadequate mechanization of our agriculture, one should see that all machines and hauling teams are properly engaged, kept only as long as necessary and transferred to other fields as speedily as possible.

The autumn sowing campaign, when farmer should cultivate more than a half of the total arable areas of the country, requires a full cooperation of people's committees and agricultural experts with producers with respect to mutual assistance of farmers.

In comparison with results attained in 1950, this autumn sowing campaign is lagging behind it to some extent. There are different reasons for this, but most of them are explicable. Thus, in Serbia for example, sowing activities have been delayed because of the drought, in Bosnia and Hercegovina, however, because of excessive rainfalls. Farmers of Macedonia, on the other hand, have not exploited sufficiently favorable weather conditions.

The main reasons, however, for delayed sowing are delayed gathering of crops from fields and inadaptability of many people's committees to the new conditions for planning and purchasing.

Farmers of most of the districts where sowing results are unsatisfactory threshed their cereals, collected their maize and picked up their sugar beets with a delay which they should not have done, because this is just as important and actually a prerequisite for a successful sowing campaign. The author of this article points out then that because of such delays a single cooperative of Donji Disan, near Kavadarci, let some 5,000 kilograms of wheat rot in sheaves which have not been gathered in time, but he finds an explanation in late ripening of maize for delayed sowing activities in district of Banja Luka. A satisfactory explanation is found also for farmers - producers of sugar beets, who are planting late because they are unable to deliver all their sugar beets to sugar mills since these are overcrowded due to very good crops.

He stresses the fact that sowing results are below the expectation only in some parts of the country and that most of the farmers have already planted a good part of their fields. Wheat is already sprouting in districts of Pomoravlje.

Being stimulated by the latest regulation on compulsory deliveries in 1952, according to which farmers are to plant whatever they like and on areas they decide, they will try now to produce more than ever because they can sell their free surpluses on the free market. Consequently there is no need for control and people's committees can now pay a greater attention to the problem of furnishing farmers with quality seeds and machinery. Both, people's committees and funds for mechanization, instead of ordering farmers what and where to plant, should now advise them and thus contribute to the consummation of the autumn sowing tasks and to the ensurance of cereals both for the state and free markets in 1952.

Summarized from  
( BORBA, November 7, 1951. )

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PRODUCTION OF VACCINE AGAINST FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

In the Spring of 1949, foot and mouth disease which came from Greece, was spreading in the district of Bitolj. It was then checked, but in April of this year reappeared in the border villages. In a short time it spread over a great number of villages in Pelagonia. Teams of veterinarians from all parts of our country came in order to prevent its further spreading. Vaccine from Danmark and Switzerland was obtained and inoculation of livestock began. But at the great surprise, doctors perceived that livestock which has been vaccinated is still exposed to this disease. Two months work of 60 veterinarians was in vain, our economy lost about 540,000 dollars, paid for 8,000 litres of vaccine at the price of 30 dollars a litre.

Our veterinary experts reached the conclusion that the only way to prevent the spreading of this disease would be to manufacture vaccine obtained from this kind of mouth diseased animal. As there is no institution which manufacture vaccine, the question appeared where to set up a laboratory. Bitolj was chosen because the livestock in its surroundings has been cured and there was no danger of its further spreading. At the end of July laboratory started to produce vaccine, but it soon had to stop owing to arisen difficulties about placing the meat of slaughtered animals. This month it started again to work producing daily 10,000 doses of vaccine. 300,000 animals can be inoculated monthly.

BORBA, 7 November 1951.

ETBIN KRISTAN VISITS THE YOUTH RAILWAY

(Doboj, 7th November)

Etbin Kristan, American writer of Slovene descent, and his wife today visited the youth railway between Banja Luka and Doboj. With them was Prapkahar Padidijsa, representative of the Indian Socialist Party at the Zagreb Peace Assembly. The guests spent a considerable time with members of the chief directorate of youth brigades.

(BORBA - 8th November, 1951).

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TRIESTE PROFESSOR DISMISSED FROM THE UNIVERSITY BECAUSE HE ATTENDED THE ZAGREB PEACE CONFERENCE.

( Trieste, November 7 ).

The Trieste papers announce that Dr. Fadjo Kuzin, professor of History at the Trieste University has been dismissed. Dr. Kuzin as member of the Trieste delegation assisted at the Assembly for Peace and International Cooperation in Zagreb. Immediately after his return to Trieste, he was called by University Chancellor Camaratta after which he was dismissed.

The Trieste irredentist and Cominform Press attacked strongly the Italian and Trieste delegation for going to Zagreb. This Press greeted the dismissal of Professor Kuzin and attacked him at the same time because of his Hebrew origin.

Because of his anti-fascist activities Professor Kuzin was persecuted and several times relieved of his post of University Professor during fascist Italy. He was finally dismissed in 1940 at the demand of the secretary of the Fascist Federation and Fascist High Commissioner Grazioli in Ljubljana. Dr. Kuzin belongs to an old Trieste family. He has written several scientific books and about 30 scientific publications in the field of History.

( Tanjug ).

( BORBA, November 8 , 1951 ).

PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK CONCERNING VIDALI .

In one of its latest copies the PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK published an article about the policy of Vidali and other Cominformists in regard to the Trieste Problem. The article which was written by Branko Babic, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the FTT, emphasizes Vidali's strivings and those of other Cominformists to prevent primarily any agreement and rapprochement between Italy and Yugoslavia and to include the whole territory of Trieste to Italy. Babic adds that the Italian Cominformists are leading such a policy because Yugoslavia refused to give way to the imperialist pressure of the Soviet Union. In order to complete the pressure from the East with the one from the West - writes PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - "Togliatti, Paglietta and Longo in Italy together with Vidali in Trieste support the demands of the most reactionary Italian circles for Istria, Rijeka and Dalmatia."

( BORBA, November 8 , 1951 ).

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WITNESSES OF TERROR AND MISERY :

As reported by the correspondent of Nova Makedonia from Ohrid another group of 14 Albanians has fled to Yugoslavia. Among the refugees are Avdi Ahmet with wife and two children one of whom a two years old baby, Saban Ahmet with wife and four children together with his old mother. Both families come from the village of Zimur. In this group are also Sulj Vlade and Ramadan Vlade from the village of Ljur. They wandered throughout the night in deep snow in order to find a suitable place to cross the border to Yugoslavia. Avoiding Albanian frontier guards they finally succeeded in crossing into Yugoslavia after a eight hours long and painful journey.

" It was very hard to cross the Yugoslav border " - they declared. In most of the villages a curfew is introduced so that after 7.p.m nobody is permitted to move about the village. At that hour only agents of the " Sigurini " ( Section of the State Security Service ) roam about the streets and fine at anybody who dares to come out of the house. We have fled to Yugoslavia because we lived in continous terror which we could no longer endure ."

They fled from the village while a conference was being held. These propaganda conferences are now usual everyday occurrences. At the conferences the spokesmen underline that the situation in Yugoslavia "is" very difficult " that " partisans are to be found " and that everybody " will be punished sternly " who shows sympathy toward Yugoslavia.

The refugees speak also about death camps in Albania. To the camps are sent all those who are suspected by the Albanian police. Their relatives and friends as well as anyone who had some connection with the refugees. Many of the interned are mercilessly exploited, hard labour etc. while the food is insufficient. The death rate among the interned is very high. Old women and children are sent to the internment camp situated at Berat if some of their relatives are arrested. A 55 years old mother Dona Kaljusi from the village Konder with her grand children was exposed to torture and hunger and died in the Berat camp.

Refugee Saban Ahmet was a member of the village People's Council. He explained how voluntary aid was collected for North Korea. " The District Committees make plans how much each village must give to North Korea " - said Saban Ahmet - Propagandists come to each village with a beforehand prepared plan of what and how much to collect for North Korea. The first time our village should have given 4,000 lekas. But at the mass conference we could not collect a cent. The second time the village gave 2,500 and the third time 6,000 lekas. The person who has not the money to contribute to the Aid Fund is forced to sell something. Thus Saban Ahmet was forced to sell two goats. "

The refugees declared in the end that the situation in Albania is growing worse everyday and that the Soviet instructors together with Enver Hoxa's bureaucracy the most hated men in Albania because they are responsible for the misery which the Albanian people suffer to-day.

( BORBA , November 8, 1951 ).



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STAY OF SWEDISH NEWSMEN IN MACEDONIA  
(Skoplje, 7th November)

The group of Swedish newsmen have been staying for a few days in Macedonia. In Skoplje they were received by the President of the People's Assembly of PR Macedonia, Dimce MIRA, and on Saturday evening they attended the theatre where the drama "Doce" was shown.

From Skoplje the group proceeded to Lazaropolje where they acquainted themselves with the life and work of the members of cooperatives. They then went to Struga where they visited the Albanian citizens who recently escaped into our country and had an hour's talk with them on the life and situation in Albania.

From Struga the group proceeded to Ohrid where they visited the historic monuments of the town and the hydro-biological station.

Today the group of Swedish newsmen arrived via Bitolj at Skoplje where a performance of Macedonian national dances and songs will be given in their honour. Tomorrow morning the group will leave for Belgrade by air. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 8th November, 1951)

ANICA SKARPA PROCLAIMED CHAMPION OF SOCIALIST LABOUR  
(Zagreb, 7th November)

The Praesidium of the People's Assembly of PR Croatia has proclaimed Anica Skarpa, a woman lathe operator employed in the calculating machine factory in Zagreb, to be a champion of socialist labour.

Anice Skarpa is the first worker in Croatia who by her efforts and successes in work has been awarded this high recognition. During the past twelve months she has been constantly holding the title of Shockworker (Udarnik). Three years ago she went to work in this factory as an unskilled labourer and since then she has done so well that she has become the best worker and the leader of her brigade.

(BORBA - 8th November, 1951)

THREATS AND PANEGYRICS PRONOUNCED BY BERIA AT THE CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW  
(Moscow, 7th November)

The 34th Anniversary of the October Revolution has been celebrated in Moscow by strong speeches and military parades. The Soviet Minister of the Interior, Beria, strongly attacked the Western countries in his speech yesterday at the gala meeting by repeating the old thesis on the love of peace of the USSR and the aggressive character of the USA. The major part of his speech consisted of threats and panegyrics to the Soviet State and to the military power of the USSR. Marshal Malinovski delivered a speech in the same spirit today in the Red Army Square. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 8th November, 1951)

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RESALE OF GOODS INSTEAD OF CARRYING ON REGULAR TRADE

The "Dunav" enterprise of Novi Sad some time ago sold to an enterprise in Macedonia five wagonloads of onions at the price of 30 dinars per kilo. The goods was sent to Macedonia after the conclusion of the contract. However, recently this same enterprise bought from a certain cooperative in Macedonia a quantity of onions at the price of 55 dinars per kilo. One could speak here of a poor business done by an enterprise which deals in unnecessary carting of goods from one place to another.

But if one goes more deeply into the matter, he will see that the aim of this enterprise is not honest commerce and the supplying of Macedonia with cheap goods but rather speculation and increasing of prices: namely, onions are now sold on the Novi Sad market at the price of 45 to 50 dinars per kilo. Consequently, the "Dunav" enterprise has surely not bought onions from Macedonia at the price of 55 dinars per kilo for the sake of selling the same goods in Novi Sad. (The turnover tax is six per cent and transport expenses added to it would bring the price up to 65 dinars per kilo.) On the contrary, this entire business has been an ordinary resale of goods and race for speculative profits. In this case the real object of the "Dunav" enterprise has been to resell the goods to another speculator.

(BORBA - 8th November, 1951)

AMBASSADOR DR. BRILEJ VISITS COVENTRY  
(London, 7th November)

At the invitation of Mr. Harry Weston, Lord Mayor of Coventry, an industrial centre in England, the Yugoslav Ambassador to London, Dr. Jozef Brilej today paid an official visit to this town which during the war became famous throughout the world as the main target of the attacks by Hitler's Luftwaffe. The expression "Coventry" became, during the war, a symbol in Western Europe of leveling of many towns with the ground.

The Yugoslav Ambassador and his suite were very warmly received and greeted on their entry in Coventry. In the town hall, which was decorated with the flags of Great Britain, Yugoslavia and the UN, Dr. Brilej was greeted by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

Lord Mayor Weston gave the Yugoslav Ambassador a gala luncheon in the town hall which was attended by the city Aldermen and representatives of the economic life of Coventry.

Addressing Dr. Brilej, Lord Mayor Weston emphasised the special friendship between Great Britain and Yugoslavia and the mutual devotion of both nations to the cause of peace. "Yugoslavia is fighting for friendly cooperation among all the countries upon the basis of equality and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other people, and she is fighting for the realisation of these aims through the UN", said the Yugoslav Ambassador, Dr. Brilej in his reply to Lord Mayor's greeting.

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As a symbol of friendship between Belgrade and Coventry-- the two cities which were so greatly destroyed during the war-- the Yugoslav Ambassador asked the Lord Mayor of Coventry that his city should accept ~~timber~~ for the building of one of the city's social institutions as a gift from Belgrade to Coventry. In addition to this, Ambassador Brilej invited in the name of the City of Belgrade the City of Coventry to send its delegation on a friendly visit to the capital city of the FPRY.

(BORBA - 8th November, 1951)

A FUTILE ATTEMPT MADE BY THE SOVIET BLOC  
(Paris, 7th November)

Although the Sixth Session of the UN General Assembly began in a fairly peaceful atmosphere, the representatives of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet satellite countries tried, by working behind the scene and in the lobbies of the Assembly, to frustrate the election of Yugoslavia's representative as a member of the General Committee. By spreading rumors that the Yugoslav delegation had agreed with certain other delegations on the election of India in the General Committee, the representatives of the USSR and of the Soviet satellite countries tried to win over individual delegations not to vote for Yugoslavia since, allegedly, after such an agreement her candidacy would automatically be eliminated.

The authority which Yugoslavia commands in the world and her contribution to the UN in the maintenance of peace and international security have however ensured to the Yugoslav delegation a majority of votes which has placed her next to the five Big Powers. Such recognition is the best response to all the intrigues and agitations of the Soviet delegation which this time too has remained consistent to its hostile policy towards Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 8th November, 1951)

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
(Paris, 7th November)

Agence France Presse reports that the second meeting in the Sixth Session of the UN General Assembly was opened here today and presided over by Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico. Today the Assembly devoted its time to the election of the President and seven Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly. (The article further reports on the election and on who was elected for what.)

Election of Vice-Presidents

The election of seven Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly was done by secret ballot. Individual candidates did not figure on the list but rather their countries. The result of the voting for the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly was as follows: France, 54 votes; USA, 51; Great Britain, 50; Soviet Union, 45; China, 42; Yugoslavia, 39; and Iraq, 36 votes. All the sixty countries took part in the voting. Paraguay, Ukraine, India and Greece lost in the voting.

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By the fact that she was elected to the post of Vice-President of the General Assembly, our country has been given recognition as well as her peace-loving policy and her great constructive contribution in the work of the UN.

Our country has by election been given the place of Vice-President of the General Assembly despite the opposition of the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Soviet Union conducted in the circles of delegations a campaign against the election of Yugoslavia by various ways and means, but however in the same way as in 1949 the Soviet attempt to prevent the election of Yugoslavia on the Security Council, failed, so this time too the attempts of the Soviet Union to prevent Yugoslavia's election for the Vice-Presidency had no better luck.

Representatives of the five Big Powers of Yugoslavia and Iraq were elected as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.

After the election, the meeting was terminated. At tomorrow's meeting, which will be held before noon, the speakers will speak in the following order: representatives of Brazil, Poland, USA and USSR. (Tanjug)

(Summary)

(POLITIKA - 8th November, 1951)

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A FEW FACTS ABOUT RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT VINKOVCI

According to the information obtained from the General Directorate of the Yugoslav Railways, the fault for the railway accident which occurred at the entrance signal of the railway station of Vinkovci was of dispatcher of the station of Mirkovci, who allowed the Orient-express train to pass though he has not been advised by Vinkovci station to do so.

The express train # 4, which arrived in Vinkovci from Belgrade at 0.44 o'clock, had been stationed on the third track, while its second part reached the entrance signal which was closed. At 0.53 o'clock, the first part of the train # 4 left Vinkovci for Zagreb to give room to the second part of the train which should have come from the entrance signal.

In the meantime, the dispatcher of the station Mirkovci allowed the Orient-express train, coming also from Belgrade, to pass through the station of Mirkovci and continue its journey to Vinkovci without getting permit for this from that station. Then, the Orient-express struck in full speed at the second part of the train # 4 which at that moment should have moved from the entrance signal. During this collision, four railway carriages have been damaged and passengers killed. There were no casualties on the Orient-express train.

At the moment when the second part of the train number 4 should have left the entrance signal for the station of Vinkovci, the freight train # 55 was trailing for Belgrade on a parallel track opposite the entrance signal. At the time of collision, the van-car of the Orient express, thrown off the track by shear force of collision, struck against and disrupted train # 55, causing five freight cars of that train to overturn.

After extending an aid to the wounded, who were immediately taken to a hospital, tracks have been cleared for traffic.

( BORBA, November 8, 1951. )

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ENVER'S STAND

It is a well-known fact what the situation in Cominform countries is as regards the development of their economy. Main branches of industry and agriculture are organized according to the requirements of the USSR. Bulgaria is gradually being turned into a resource of agricultural produce, Czechoslovakia has become an arsenal, while Poland is developing only those of its industries which produce goods for export. The fate of Hungary and Rumania, as well as of small Albania is exactly the same.

Enver Xoxha's Albania is being given plans and "specialists", who are simultaneously NKVD agents. This does not involve any kind of expenditure on the part of Moscow because everything is covered from Albanian funds without having to give any account for expenditures made. Recently a decision was signed by Enver Xoxha regarding the completion of three large buildings in honour of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Albanian Labour Party and the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution. This decision is a true illustration of arch-bureaucrat's style of work. It further proves that its author has lost the confidence of the masses, so that he must issue strict orders instead of relying upon the initiative of the masses. The introduction of compulsory work was the only way out of the present difficult situation. According to this decision the "Stalin" textile factory in Tirana, which has been under construction since the end of 1947, when its construction was undertaken by the "Hidrogradnja" Yugoslav enterprise, the "Lenin" hydro-electric power station together with an aqueduct "Stalin" and finally a sugar factory at Malic should be finished by 8 November. In view of the fact that the Albanian workers offer resistance, Enver Xoxha issued orders saying: 1. "All workers and specialists who worked since July 1, 1951 on these worksites as well as at the timber enterprise at Elbasan must stay there and work regardless to the fact whether their contracts have or are about to expire until the work is completed; 2. All employees from the towns of Tirana, Korca and Elbasan including everybody below the rank of a chief of section should obligatorily go and work for at least ten days on one of those worksites provided that they are fit for work; 3. All persons ranging from 16 to 55 years of age should at those worksites fulfil the "minimum norms." All managements of various other enterprises have been advised to reduce the number of their personnel to a minimum, especially the specialists, so that they all might be transferred to work on the above listed worksites. For the time being there is a serious threat that those objectives cannot be finished in the near future.

According to this, the building-up of socialism is to be carried out despite the workers' resistance and their miserable living conditions. Enver Xoxha is not to be blamed for such a behaviour. As soon as Moscow needs another proof of its agent's servility then similar methods of building-up socialism are being applied. And in addition to this, Enver Xoxha has excellent teachers. Millions of workers in the USSR and other Cominform countries are kept by force under the yoke of Moscow. They in their turn are told that they are building-up communism, such as is the case in the Soviet Union. The Cominform leaders of Albania need no big lessons for the adoption of methods applied in practice by their teachers.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, November 1, 1951)

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ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO DISTORT FACTS

Following the ratification of its Peace Treaty, the Government of Italy continues to maintain the FTT as its own province exercising a pressure upon the Allies to deprive this area of its independence. It would like to have an administration there which is favouring its relations with Italy, preparing the annexation of the FTT to Italy. These facts are too obvious to be easily denied. However, one should also mention the fact that lately Italian interference in the affairs of the FTT has been intensified. As a result, the Municipal Council has remained in office although its mandate expired. Now it is to provide a basis for other manoeuvres intended to lead to an unilateral solution of the Trieste problem. Nationalistic elements represent a majority in this Council, but Italy is also relying upon the Cominformists. Even the Cominform syndicates under the influence of Vidali are inclined to support decisions taken by Italy, although they are detrimental to the interests of workers. The application of its economic and especially financial policy harmful to the population of the FTT, but this does not concern Italy which is interested in creating dissatisfaction.

Considering Trieste as its own province the Government of Italy is applying a policy similar to that pursued in the past which was so harmful to the interests of its population. Its ships were transferred to other ports of Italy, as one of those measures. According to the interests of Italian capitalists, the ports of Genova and Napoli should be developed instead of Trieste, which means that the official circles sabotage the development of Trieste as a port. Any kind of individual enterprise in this respect is also being frustrated being contrary to the interests of Italian financial circles.

Economic discrimination is accompanied by the political one. Census is being carried out in Italy and an analogous census is also to be held in the FTT. This latter census will be carried out on the basis of law valid since 1934. All forms have been printed in Italian only, but of course they do not include the item "nationality". The old apparatus is trying to change the names of the Slovene and Croat population into Italian ones before the census is held. In this way the Government of Italy is endeavouring to distort the fact that in the territory of the FTT there are tens of thousands of Slav population. This distortion of facts is meant to serve the Italian Government in its manoeuvres concerning the solution of the Trieste problem. The Italian Government thus displays only a small amount of sincerity in approaching the solution of the Trieste problem.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, November 4, 1951)

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GOVERNMENT DECISION

On the basis of Article 44, paragraph 2, items 4 and 12, and Article 85 of the Constitution of the FPRY, I issue the following

DECISION  
PERTAINING TO EXCHANGE OF STATISTICAL DATA  
AND PUBLICATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. The service for exchange of statistical data and publications containing statistical data with foreign countries shall be organised by the Federal Institute for Statistics and Records.
2. In each individual case of connection with the outside world on the business of statistics, the Federal Institute for Statistics and Records shall consult the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
3. All the other state departments and all the institutions shall communicate on the business of exchange of statistical data and publications with the foreign countries through the Federal Institute for Statistics and Records.
4. The Federal Institute for Statistics and Records shall, in agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, look after the question of the carrying out of the obligations of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia in connection with international agreements and treaties concerning statistics.  
  
The Federal Institute for Statistics and Records shall represent the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia in her relations with foreign institutes for statistics and with the statistic services of international organisations.
5. The services for statistics of the people's republics of the autonomous and other administrative-territorial units shall act, with respect to the service of international cooperation on statistics, in accordance with the instructions from the Federal Institute for Statistics and Records.
6. The present Decision enters into force on the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

No. 416412  
Belgrade, 9 October, 1951

Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs  
(Sgd.) EDVARD KARDELJ

Minister in the Government, President of the  
Economic Council  
(Sgd.) BORIS KIDRIC

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY, No. 50, Item  
No. 479 - 7th November, 1951)



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ZAGREB UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMAND THE DISMISSAL OF ONE OF THEIR PROFESSORS

At the end of the last month engineering students demonstrated in front of the building of the High School of Engineering in Zagreb and the rectorate of the Zagreb University protesting against the decision to close the High School of Engineering because the students demanded the dismissal of the University Professor Kusevic. As of 15 October students refused to attend lectures held by Professor Kusevic. The Zagreb paper "Vjesnik" yesterday published detailed report giving students' reasons for taking such an attitude towards this Professor. The students claimed that the lectures of this professors were very bad and that during the last school year he spoke about all kinds of subjects except his own, namely statics. At the end of the year only he began to lecture properly so that the students were unable to finish their studies according to schedule. In connection with this dispute, the Dean's Office decided to close the Faculty till 2 November. The students disagreed with this decision and on 31 October protested against this decision at their meeting. A delegation of students went to see the Rector of the Zagreb University. A special commission has been founded to investigate this case. The High School of Engineering was thereupon reopened.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, Nov. 6, 1951)